HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

From the Hungarian Border: A correspondent writes us from Vienna, after a trip through Western Europe:

What is going on in Hungary has resulted in the forging of a new anti-Communist Europe, this side of the Iron Curtain. If it had not been for the Near East crisis, which blurred the international picture, the revulsion in Western Europe against Russian actions in Hungary might well have, by this time, resulted in the sending of arms and of real volunteer battalions into Hungary to help the Hungarians in their revolt against Russian rule. This is one observation frequently heard in Europe today.

Certainly all the Western nations have been stirred profoundly to sympathy for the Hungarians. This explains the alacrity with which these countries produced help and gave refuge to the fleeing Hungarians who reached Austria. It is remarked that even Switzerland unthawed from its former cautious attitude towards harboring large numbers of refugees and sent buses to transport the unfortunates to Switzerland. Some observers think that this demonstration of help to little Hungary by other small countries is by way of being a sort of protest against the invasion of still another small nation, Egypt, by two great powers, Britain and France (who are not popular among their small neighbors).

The old "neutralist" spirit is fast dissipating in Western Europe, as Western Europeans survey the picture in Hungary. The other day an Austrian border guard, pointing to an unfortunate Magyar wading through an icy swamp to reach hospitable Austria, was heard to remark caustically: "Das ist koexistenz." You hear precious little about coexistence now. German sources say that opposition to creation of a German army is fading fast in that country, as Germans apprehensively watch the drama on the Danube. And meanwhile, defections from Communist parties and among fellow travelers in France and Italy are reported almost daily.

"Neutralism" all gone? Well, a new sort of "neutralism" may be crystallizing today. For the present reaction towards Russia is one of fear and hatred (as opposed to the indifference, spread by the old "neutralism"). And at the same time, despite American charity, the reaction to the U.S. is one of acid criticism — for our failure to go militarily to the aid of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

One remark rather often made these days is that the developing situation materially helps the chances of Chancellor Adenauer's proposal for a Federation of Europe. If Western Europe no longer relies on America to save it militarily, it may be in a better mood for real rearmament, all the more since it is fast abandoning its illusions about "coexistence" with Red Russia.

The Mitchell Story: Those who watch the Washington scene marvel at the progress of the career of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. That gentleman has pursued an "appeasement-of-labor-bosses" policy as much as he dared in a Republican Administration. Now he is being credited with swinging workers to the Ike banner in the election, although positive proof of this seems difficult to find. Many in the GOP in the Capital prefer the Taft strategy of appealing to workers over the heads of their labor bosses and of attacking "Reutherism." But as for Mitchell's game of cultivating labor leaders, it is felt, he should have known that the only sure way to get the support of these bosses is to let them take over the party, as they have taken over the Democrats.

This New Dealish Secretary of Labor has long been trying to outlaw the "right-to-work" laws passed by many states to protect individual workers from the rapacities of the union bosses. The principal object of union wrath in the Taft-Hartley Act is Section 14-B which permits states to pass laws barring compulsory union membership. Should this section be repealed, one of the greatest barriers to trade-union hegemony will be removed.

Now Mitchell has appointed and put to work a joint management-labor committee to explore possible amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, as applied to the building trades industry. The com-

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mittee is composed of four union representatives and four representatives of business and management. Impartial?

Obviously, the four labor representatives will take the union point of view. But it would be a mistake to assume that the "management" quartet will be just as solid on the other side. Mr. Mitchell appointed one management representative from the National Constructors Association (an organization composed only of a small number of very large firms). This organization has recommended repeal of Section 14-B. One other management representative is reportedly inclined to be influenced by the union point of view. Only two of the four are unquestionably "free enterprise" men. Clearly, then, this commission sitting on the Taft-Hartley Act is stacked with a majority on the side of the unions.

Of course, Mr. Mitchell's scheme to revise Taft-Hartley may be stopped at the barrier of Congressional objections. In that case — point out observers — he will (as reportedly he often does) say, "I did the best I could for you." Labor newspaper correspondents report, "We like Jim Mitchell, say some Democratic labor leaders, but he just runs with the wrong crowd." Naturally, the GOP is the "wrong crowd" unless the AFL-CIO can control it.

Dopesters in the Capital speculate that Mitchell is "on his way up" in the Administration. What other cabinet post would outrank Labor and would at the same time be in a field with which Mitchell is familiar? The answer — Defense (if and when Secretary Wilson resigns). It's the big prize and Mitchell indeed has experience, since in 1953 he served as Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower and reserve forces.

Nehru On His Way: Capital "liberals" are commencing the difficult task of building favorable sentiment for Prime Minister Nehru of India — scheduled to arrive here December 16. Difficult — because years of pro-Nehru propaganda have been all but obliterated by the Prime Minister's conduct during the Hungarian and Middle East crises — high points of which are as follows:

● When the British and French moved against Egypt, Nehru blasted their action as "clear and naked aggression."

● When the Hungarian massacre began, Nehru remained silent, except for sending a note to Moscow, saying he thought the Soviet Union was working for "peace."

● After two weeks, with the bloodbath subsiding, he finally brought himself to deliver some tepid criticism of the Russian action, while his aide, Krishna Menon, modified the pro-Soviet Indian stand in the U.N. Nehru explained his long silence by saying that the facts about Hungary (unlike the "clear" aggression in the Middle East) were "not very clear."

All of this, it is felt, represents a setback for the "liberals," who have manufactured for Nehru the reputation of a saint. The manner of the Prime Minister's arrival, however, together with his recent mild turn away from Moscow, is expected to give his American fans some material with which to work.

Nehru (who is now entertaining Red China's Premier Chou En-lai) will fly here from London on the Presidential plane, the Columbine, and will stay at Blair House. While here he will confer with President Eisenhower at the White House and at the Eisenhowers' Gettysburg farm. Such royal treatment, it is felt, will strengthen the pro-Nehru forces considerably, and aid them in playing up India's new-found and lukewarm criticism of the Soviet policy in Europe. Everything that went before, of course, is likely to wind up under the red carpet on which Nehru will tread when he arrives.

Farm Group vs. Federal Controls: A new right-wing farm organization has appeared in the Midwest recently. It is a federation of several of the "Independent" farm groups which have been opposing wheat acreage controls. Its name is "National Federation of Independent Farm Organizations (NFIFO)," and its president is John G. Woods, Rural Route 1, Lucas, Ohio.

The *Farm Journal and Country Gentleman* (November), which reports this development, says the objectives of the group are to get the Government out of agriculture and to champion individual freedom. A sample program cited is that of members of the Richland County Chapter of the Associated Farmers of Ohio, who signed a pledge not to accept Federal aid. Some member groups have condemned the Federal income tax, opposed imports of surplus wheat from Canada, criticized price supports and the soil conservation program. NFIFO's first target is the old triple-A Act of 1938, the fountainhead of modern farm programs, and of the Soil Bank Law. "We can't repeal the Act, but we'll work on Congress to curtail funds," says the NFIFO president.

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NFIFO opposes the "compulsory features" of Social Security, says it's a hoax because money paid in premiums is not set aside but spent by the Government. NFIFO also seeks to arrange for defense of members in court from "prosecution and persecution under unconstitutional acts."

Election: Political analysts, here and elsewhere, still are groping for an answer to the question: why should the Democrats win Congress while the Republican "top of the ticket" wins in a landslide? The Hoosiers have an answer, in an editorial in the Indianapolis *Star*.

Before the election, on October 29, that paper had said: "The big lesson of the 1956 political campaign may turn out to be that the last thing across the finish line is a candidate's coattails." After the election, the *Star*, on November 8, editorially pointed out how in some states like Oregon and Pennsylvania, "candidates advertised themselves as President Eisenhower's yes-men — and lost! While this was going on, Indiana's Republican candidates stood squarely on their own principles. They disagreed openly with the President on such New Deal holdovers as Federal school aid and foreign economic aid. They won."

The paper goes on: "Men like Senator James Duff of Pennsylvania and Douglas McKay of Oregon based their campaigns for the Senate on the plea that they were, in effect, Eisenhower's stooges. . . . They abdicated their God-given right to think for themselves. If a comparison between Presidential voting on one hand and Senatorial and Congressional voting on the other shows anything, it shows that people vote for leaders, not followers. Boot-lickers have never been popular with the American people."

The *Star* concludes that the balloting "showed the great need for Republicans to rid themselves of the inferiority complex by which so many had convinced themselves that they couldn't win on their own merits. The shining truth is that those who ran on their own merits did win. Defeat was for the coattail riders."

Foreign Aid Again: Last spring Chairman Walter George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned the wisdom of our annual foreign aid budget, with hearty amens from many citizens. Thanks to Senator George, his committee, the corresponding House committee and the especially formed Fairless Committee at the White House have been attempting a reappraisal of what we are trying to do with these annually appropriated billions and what they are buying for us in defense and good will.

The economic effects of Suez are building up pressures for more U.S. economic aid to the "free world," even as the three study groups are deep in their tangled subject. The memory of the help for the Aswan Dam dangled by Dulles before Nasser's eyes and the use of U.S.-aid "NATO" weapons by the invaders of the Suez zone is causing some reflection in Washington. Has this modern "dollar diplomacy" been wise? Has it bought peace for the world or security for us? Our billions have aided mightily to reconstruct war damage and arm the "free world." Is the job never done, then? If we are to help Europe in its present plight, what will the Government propaganda call it?

Events won't stop for lack of a name. Besides, the authors of "Give us the tools . . ." and "dollar shortage" will find a slogan soon enough. As the flow of oil diminishes and Europe's dollar reserves dwindle, all eyes surely turn to us. Not only Europe, but the whole sterling-area and franc-area including large parts of Africa, Australasia, Japan, India, Pakistan and the whole Near East will tend to become bigger clients for U.S. aid. The State Department, angered by the British-French invasion, is very sympathetic with adversely affected bystander countries and may be expected to view favorably aid requests they may make. But, so long as the two invaders stay at Port Said, they may expect no aid from the ICA. This is our way of exerting economic pressure on the U.K. and France.

Interesting now is the role of the International Monetary Fund in all this. In September, Egypt financed itself by drawing on the Fund. Soon afterwards France got permission to draw $262.5 millions. Britain may draw a big slice of its $1.3 billion quota in this Bretton Woods fund, to which we contributed $2.75 billions; and the U.S. can't stop her from doing so. Thus the Fund, formed to contribute to peace, seems to be nourishing war.

FDR and Hoover: Those who view the late President Roosevelt as a man who almost converted America into a police state find confirmation for their belief in a new book, published this week, entitled *The FBI Story* (Random House: $4.95) by *New York Herald Tribune* reporter Don Whitehead. Whitehead's book recounts an incident in which Roosevelt proposed that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover be placed in charge of all Federal law enforcement. If Hoover had accepted, he would have become the head of an American national

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police force. Hoover declined the proposal, and persuaded Attorney General Robert Jackson to unsell President Roosevelt on it. After the incident, Jackson said:

> **"It is something of a gift in men to see beyond today . . . The Director [Hoover] has been able to take a long-term view of some things and I was impressed by it this afternoon. I laid before him a little matter which would have resulted in his having some additional power — and most men in Washington are supposed to be reaching for that — and he said to me: 'General, that plan would be very good for today, but over the years it would be a mistake.'"**

Constitutionalists tremble to think what might have happened if some other man had been in Hoover's place, and had been approached with this offer.

Book Event: *Conquest of the American Mind*, by Felix Wittmer; Meador Publishers, 324 Newbury St., Boston 15, Mass.; 352 pp.; $5.00

The question is invariably raised: if the Communists and their allies are so few in number, how can they exert any influence on America? In this one volume, Felix Wittmer has furnished the irrefutable answer: by controlling the way Americans think. *Conquest of the American Mind* shows, with a wealth of documentation, how collectivists insinuate themselves into positions where they can push their own ideas and strangle those of the opposition. With painstaking thoroughness, Dr. Wittmer reveals how publications like *The Reader's Guide*, the *Library Journal*, the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, and *The Columbia Encyclopedia*, go about the job of collectivizing the U.S.

In the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, for example, Wittmer relates that the article on "Democracy" is authored by Harold Laski, that on *laissez faire* by the old Socialist G. D. H. Cole; whereas seven columns are devoted to V. I. Lenin, two prove sufficient to recount the career of George Washington. And so throughout. Dr. Wittmer keeps his own comments to a minimum, letting his adversaries speak for themselves. Typical of the many quotations that appear in this book are these from Progressive Educator Harold Rugg: *laissez faire* means "freedom to exploit your neighbor by preempting his means of pecuniary support," and is therefore the "seed of incipient fascism."

This needed and valuable book should do much towards reversing the conquest that Dr. Wittmer documents.

The Charity Front: In recent years, working in the welfare field has become a discouraging business. "Government propaganda," says the William Volker Fund, "has gradually displaced nearly ninety per cent of the welfare functions once performed by private, voluntary agencies. The popular conception of the function of private charity is that it should hold the line until permanent Government programs can be developed."

In an effort to offset this tendency, the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare has been set up. Its object is to revive interest in private giving institutions that must depend on charity, such as hospitals and schools, and particularly to point out to these institutions the dangers involved in dependence on Government handouts. As a preliminary activity, the new foundation will sponsor an awards competition among welfare workers for essays on practical ways to extend voluntary service. The competition is open to any person who has been in any way connected with any social welfare agency for a year or more. For details, write The Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, P. O. Box 2609, San Francisco, California.

Letter from JAMES A. McCONNELL, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture: "I think I began reading HUMAN EVENTS when it was first published. It is very difficult for anyone outside, or inside, Washington to keep track of the strong, motivating forces underlying our national political and economic scene. I find that HUMAN EVENTS over the years has helped me to understand these better than anything I read."

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The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher*
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Article Section

TURN KHRUSHCHEV'S WAR INTO CIVIL WAR!

> "The Hungarian Red Army went over to the freedom forces almost en masse."
> — *Washington Post, Nov. 27*

By ROBERT CRUISE MCMANUS

As CANNON SOUNDS over Budapest, and riots churn along the streets of Bucharest and Warsaw, the free world should scrutinize the pages of Bolshevik history, to see how the conquest of the satellite nations occurred, and how the present turmoil might be turned to liberty's account.

An army is only an idea, marching. It was built by words and it can be destroyed by words. No one in all history knew this better than V. I. Lenin. No one proved it more often and more successfully.

"They will come at you with bayonets and we will fling pamphlets at them!" he told his Bolshevik handful, when their infant uprising was ringed with hostile steel. The bayonets faltered. The pamphlets prevailed.

The marvel of Lenin's career rose and then rested on the skill with which he destroyed the ideas that made men march. It was so almost from that April night in 1917, when he arrived at St. Petersburg's Finland Station. Russia's March revolution, the revolution *for* freedom, which in July was to come under the responsible leadership of Kerensky, had just burst into view.

Political jails were being emptied. Political exiles were welcomed home. Capital punishment was abolished. Freedom of speech, of assembly and of the press were proclaimed. And America, logically, was the first among all the world's nations to extend recognition to the new Government.

But Lenin, who was one of those exiles, wanted another kind of revolution. He wanted a Marxist revolution, *against* freedom. He knew that to achieve such a thing at such a time he must first destroy armies.

With words.

"Land, bread and *peace!*" screamed the pamphlets he flung in Russia's own trenches, as her defenders waited for the Prussian charge. So Russia's bayonets faltered first. Russia's army stumbled backward. Russia's soldiers and sailors hurried home to help put Lenin's fingers on Russia's throat.

BUT THE GERMANS who were Russia's enemies had not yet heard his words. They advanced almost to Petrograd itself. Then, with the surrender at Brest-Litovsk, the little Bolshevik gave territory to Germany containing 60,000,000 former subjects of the Czar.

His non-Communist countrymen mourned what seemed the greatest disaster in their nation's history. Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians envisioned great masses of German troops being moved from East to West for the blow that would drive the Allies into the sea. Even Lenin's followers feared that Brest-Litovsk was the death rattle of their newborn cause. Their leader had another vision.

Treason had always been a basic component of communism, and since 1914 Lenin had been preaching this to all the common soldiers of Europe:

"Take your rifles and turn them against your officers and the capitalists!

"Transform this war between nations into a civil war!"

Logically, Lenin set up a Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda immediately after his seizure of power and staffed it, among others, with war prisoners taken by the Czar.

Logically, Lenin appropriated two million rubles for the "needs of the revolutionary in-

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ternationalist movement," and explained his action this way on December 13, 1917, while his country was still pledged to the Western Allies:

"Taking into consideration that Soviet authority stands on the ground of the principles of international solidarity of the proletariat and the brotherhood of the toilers of all countries, that the struggle against war and imperialism, only on an international scale, can lead to complete victory, the Soviet of Peoples Commissars considers it necessary to come forth with all aid, including financial aid, to the assistance of the left, international wing of the workers' movement of all countries, entirely regardless whether those countries are at war with Russia, or in an alliance, or whether they retain their neutrality."

Logically, Lenin concluded that Brest-Litovsk "would not stop the revolution in Germany and Europe."

Logically, Lenin sent to Berlin as "Ambassador" one Adolf Joffe, whose despatch case was stuffed with rubles to pay for the printing of more pamphlets.

The pamphlets, the words, the sparks of Lenin's arsonist genius reached the Western Front and fell on the tinder of the Hindenburg Line. They went from sailor to sailor in the Imperial German fleet. In Kiel Harbor, mysterious signals began blinking from deck to deck, from ship to shore.

Mutiny!

And then the Red Flag, run up amidst ecstasies of rebellion on almost every battle craft in Wilhelm's navy.

In Berlin, Lenin's ally Liebknecht climbed to the podium of the Reichstag.

"Lay down your weapons, you soldiers at the fronts," he shouted. "Lay down your tools, you workers at home. Comrades! Soldiers! Sailors! And you workers. Arise by regiments and arise by factories. Disarm your officers, whose sympathies are those of the ruling classes. Conquer your foremen, who are on the side of the present order."

"PEACE" HAD ARRIVED. But as Hohenzollern scurried from his throne, as the Brest-Litovsk Treaty shrivelled to a "scrap of paper," as Prussian battalions turned back from St. Petersburg's gates, exhausted Western statesmen discovered that the war "to make the world safe for democracy" had suddenly become the war to make the world safe for Communist pyromania. The two million rubles "for the needs of the international revolutionary movement" were hissing and sputtering everywhere.

No one can trace the course of the first spark after a whole house is ablaze. No one can say that every street fight in Egypt, or India, or the Argentine was started by a Moscow agent. Nevertheless, it is a fact that Lenin himself believed the world revolution was imminent as early as October, 1918. And it is a fact that, in the atmosphere heated by the Marxist holocaust, these things happened within three years after his Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda declared war on the whole civilized world.

Germany, in a convulsion of strikes, shootings, putsches and proclamations, almost became the second Communist state. Hungary did become the second, under the bloody — though brief — dictatorship of Bela Kun, honor graduate of Lenin's revolutionary school for war prisoners. Poland was a corridor of horror. Finland cowed beneath a Red Terror and then a White. Italy, blinded at the Communist crater's mouth, fell back into the arms of Mussolini's Blackshirts.

The Red wind found sparks in a Winnipeg factory quarrel and whirled them into a blaze that shuttered shops, locked up newspapers, stopped trolley cars, turned out lights, blockaded streets, cut off food supplies and brought forth vigilantes.

Something like this happened in Seattle. Something like it happened, or partly happened, or nearly happened in Boston, Paris, Vienna, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Clyde, Glasgow, Belfast and Sydney. "The most critical situation that ever occurred in the Western Hemisphere" delivered Buenos Aires to a Communist mob. Another mob boiled up the staircase of Mexico City's Government Palace and spilled out on a balcony to flaunt the scarlet banner.

Coal miners deserted their pits. Railway workers abandoned their trains. Policemen put

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down their night sticks. The strike, the spark, the Red Flag everywhere!

"Unless the workers of other countries rise against their own capitalists, the Russian Revolution cannot last," explained Lenin's lieutenant, Zinoviev, in a letter to America's I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World).

How was world civilization defending itself?

In November, 1918, Russia's whole horizon was thick with Allied soldiery. There were Czechs along the Trans-Siberian Railway; Americans, British and Japanese at Vladivostok; Americans, British, French, Italians and Japanese in northern Siberia; British in Batum and Baku; British warships in the Baltic; and a French fleet on its way to Odessa.

The Czechs were a flying fragment from the explosion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Former conscripts in the Hapsburg army, they had deserted to fight *against* Austria-Hungary and found a nation of their own (which they soon did). The other Allies had come to aid them, or to prevent Allied munitions from falling into German hands, or to keep Germany's Eastern troops from joining the fearful "Kaiser Battle" in Flanders. By every liberal, humanitarian, democratic precept, every last Allied private among them had a right to be where he was.

Then, a free election, the first in Russia's sorrowful history, was held to choose members of a Constituent Assembly for the new, free Government. The Bolshevik party won less than a quarter of the seats.* When the Assembly met to draw a new constitution, Bolshevik gunmen moved in to strangle Russia's freedom in its crib.

The country quivered with a vast anarchy. Wandering armies of the Left and Right flung themselves on each other, or — impartially — on the starving citizenry. "Governments" of the Left and Right were being set up and torn down in the Ukraine, along the Don, at Omsk, Samara and elsewhere. Slavering for blood, the Petrograd *Red Gazette* proclaimed that *"the interests of the Revolution necessitate physical annihilation of the bourgeois class."*

As we have already noted, Lenin's paid agents were inside every Allied country urging a bloody uprising against all governments, all institutions on earth. By every rule of civilization, therefore, the armies of a victorious democratic coalition had the right to seize this parent of pandemonium and stand by Russia's suffering millions until they recovered the Government they had chosen. Americans had such a right above all others. This was their kind of revolution, this March affair that Lenin overthrew. This was the Liberty Bell, Yankee Doodle business that had been toppling crowns, creating parliaments and multiplying freedom since 1776.

Lenin and his Bolsheviks knew this. They knew that the Communist Manifesto was pledged to murder the Bill of Rights. Allied statesmen *did not*. When they contemplated the Red thunderhead, they closed first one eye and then the other. Perhaps it was true, they mumbled, that Communism was as frightful as Kaiserism, but what about their own principle of "self-determination"? What right had any outsider to meddle with the internal affairs of another nation? (How Lenin must have guffawed as he learned of their palaverings!)

SINCE ALLIED statesmen did not know why their troops were in Russia, neither did Allied generals. "The immense circle of weak, divided, hesitating and confused armies and states which lapped Soviet Russia, was incapable of exerting a simultaneous pressure," wrote Churchill 10 years later. "If they made war on one part of the front, they hastened to make peace on the other."

There was no *idea* to make Allied soldiers march.

Lenin flung his pamphlets into the vacuum.

"Why have you come to Ukraine?" he asked, in one of them. "Do you not know that the war is over? Yet instead of arrangements being made for you to return to those dear ones who with keen longing will be expecting you, you have been brought here to start a new war in Russia.

"What have you got to fight for now?

"Will it be long before the voice of revolution is heard in France, England, America and Italy? You have arms in your hands. Your officers are powerless against you. Raise the red flag of working class freedom."

* Communists have never won a free election anywhere on earth in the 108 years since the Manifesto itself was written.

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The men of an American regiment refused to obey orders. The men of a British regiment attacked their officers. Almost the whole French fleet mutinied at Odessa. Allied prisoners, or deserters, adorned the platform at the founding of Lenin's Third International. Allied intervention collapsed piecemeal, and with it Russia's own anti-Communist opposition. Allied armies slunk home, one by one. Once more, Lenin had destroyed an idea that made men march.

BUT WHAT HAS all this to do with freedom's hopes, today? A glance at the facts suggests the answer. In the 1953 East Berlin uprising against communism, troops of satellite Poland refused to fire on the revolting Germans. In Hungary, during the past few weeks, anti-Communist rebellion was actually fuelled by Hungarian soldiers who, up to that moment, were "allies" of the U.S.S.R.

At the outset of the Hungarian affair, there were reports that even the Soviet's own forces had wavered, fraternized with the people, and in some cases turned over their own tanks to the Freedom Fighters. But then their attitude hardened.

Why?

Mongols were moved in, men from the steppes of central Asia, who knew nothing and were told nothing about the real nature of the cause they came to strike down. Is their presence on the Western frontier a confession? Are Khrushchev, Zhukov and Company afraid of their own European troops?

Why not? What makes the Red Army march today, the idea of "working class freedom," or the idea of a knout behind a knout behind a knout? Ever since December, 1917, the beloved commissars of the first workers' republic have been stabbing at sheets and curtains and pulling blankets of Cheka, OGPU, MVD and NKVD over their paranoid, dream-burnt eyes. Screeching that there was a counterrevolutionary in every closet, that they must kill or be killed, they have imprisoned, tortured, starved, enslaved and murdered millions of their own countrymen.

Soldiers of the Red Army are the friends, brothers, husbands, sons and lovers of the Kremlin's victims. How many will the Kremlin dare release, with guns in their hands, beyond the barbed wire and machine gun nests that enclose the workers' paradise? But how does it dare to keep them at home, with Hungary raising the torch of liberty, with Poland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and even Russia smoldering? Are there *any* allies for the Soviets among *any* of the satellite battalions?

What became of all those "volunteers," who were going to aid Nasser in Egypt? Has it occurred to Comrade Bulganin that perhaps they were too enthusiastic? Did he begin to wonder whether some of them were volunteering, not to save Nasser, *but to save themselves by escaping into freedom?* Twenty thousand Chinese Communist "volunteers" came over to the American side in the North Korean affair, and today they march under Chiang Kai-shek.

Let us learn from the little wizard of the October revolution. We cannot stop Soviet tanks with the bare hands of Hungarian children. But we *can* stop them, if we reach the hearts of the men who make them roll!

What was it Lenin said?

"Take your rifles and turn them against your officers and the capitalists!

"Turn the imperialist war into civil war!"

How many of these words must we change, in order to fling the slogans themselves back down drunken Khrushchev's throat? *"— Turn Khrushchev's war into civil war!"*

Have we the audacity to do so?

How often have the timid been victorious in this generation of the Apocalypse?

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Robert Cruise McManus is an Investigations Analyst with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and was chief author of the Subcommittee's report on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." Mr. McManus is a magazine writer and a well-known newspaperman.

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